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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 0, 1992

A DANGEROUS BILL.

Some days ago Desegate L. P. Stearnes introduced in the lower house of the Legislature a bill which, if passed by both houses, will greatly enlarge the powers of the mayors of Virginia cities. It is understood that Mr. Stearnes presented the but at the request of Mayor A. A. Moss, of the city of Newport News, and but for the fact that the late Constitutional Convention provided that all laws and regulations governing Virginia cities shall be uniform and the laws for one shall apply to all this bill would have come in the form of an amendment to the charter of the city cipient consumptives can check and cure of Newport News. It is, therefore,

somewhat in the nature of a private bili. Mayor Moss, we are informed, has had much trouble in his official life. He has been Mayor of the shipbuilding city for several terms, and it seems he has been almost constantly at loggerheads with his brother city officials. Prequently he has had to measure lances with the Council, the Police Isolate consumption just as is done with track and after an exciting chase ran Commissioners, the School Boards and other branches of city government, and, and yellow fever. For while consumplost gueir official heads or have been intiations the Mayor set on foot have sought heavy damages at his personal expense. If we mistake not a case is now pending in the Supreme Court of Appeals wherein Mayor Moss is fighting a verdict for \$30, which a jury gave to ex-Chief of Police Harwood in a suit

of this character. The bill, or the several bills which Mr. Stearnes introduced by request, provide that mayors shall have more power; that they shall be put in control of all the branches of municipal government by being granted the power to appoint all municipal boards called for by the Constitution in the article pertaining to municipal government. The bill further provides that mayors shall not be sued for any damages persons may suffer, or think they suffer, because of any official act of the mayor. This, it who be seen, concentrates in one official all the power known to municipal government, or it might do so when is added to it the veto power by which he could to a great extent control the City Council, or at least hold a powerful check rein over that body.

The idea of thus concentrating municipal power is not new. It has been a subject of discussion in various parts of the country for the past quarter of a century. The idea has been that in the concentration of power in this manner responsibility for municipal government is also concentrated in one person, and thus good government is more easily secured by the people who elect their city or town officers. At several, in fact at nearly all, of the conventions of municipal officials held for many years past this question has been discussed in its various phases. The idea of concentrating the responsibility for municipal government and holding one person to account at the polls is catchy. it must be admitted. It was plausible enough to lead to its adoption to a throughout the country.

However plausible the plan may seem at first blush, a sufficient argument against it is that a majority of the mu ulcipalities that have tried it have not found it satisfactory. In Ohio, where the law, like ours, provides that city governments throughout the State shall be uniform, the concentration idea has been tried and found very unsatisfactory, and there is now violent reaction in that State against it. The Legislature has very recently enacted a law depriving mayors of a great part of the power that a few years ago was by law concentrated in them. In other States where, as was formally the case in Virginia, different governments are provided by charter for different cities, charters are being amended from time to time greatly modifying the powers of mayors, powers that were given them under this concentration plan. So it seems that cities that have tried it are getting rid of it as rap.dly as possible, and cities that have not tried it are no longer asking for it.

This, it seems to us, together with the fact that such municipal laws as apply to Newport News must apply in like manner to all other Virginia cities, pone of which have expressed a desire for the concentration of power and responsibility, is sufficient to defeat the bills that have been offered by request for the relief of the Mayor of Newport

VIRGINIA FOR HEALTH. Good health and long life are among the conspicuous advantages which Virginia enjoys as a place of residence, and these are due largely to our comparatively equable climate, which permits al. most uninterrupted activity out-of-doors. cool bracing December day, in which encumbrance of an overcoat. And not may is Virginia an uncommonly healthy beace to live in, but it is a natural sanatorium for those who are ill of and inland, in Tidewater, Piedmont, Valley and mountains, where the tired and sick may go and rest and be refreshed. Who can name all the healing waters to be found in the Old Dominion?

Perhaps the most unique health resort in Virginia, and among the most wonderful in the world, is one that has only recently been built up at the Luray Caverns in the Valley. It is built direct- organization of stock companies to the victor.

caves are found, is peculiarly exhibitarating. When one goes into a freshly-limed room cavern and are utilizing this air exclusively, keeping a constant current of it moving imperceptibly throughout the establishment, always at a normal the year.

No person with weakened respiratory organs need ever have gone to the Rocky Mountains for his health while the high, dry air such as that at Afton is to be found in Virginia; and with this new corporations, except to tax them acand wonderful strengthening process at cording to their capitalization. The idea the Luray Caverns in operation, it would be little short of fetich-worship for pulmonary or bronchial invalids to go packing off to Arizona, or New Mexico, or California to live expensively far from home and friends.

In this connection we must remark take the greatest pains to develop strength in their lungs by deep breathing and other mild exercise. Even intheir trouble by prompt and persistent action. For after consumption is definitely developed there is not much hope for the invaild. It is a pity, but it is true, that the better resorts all over nally assaulted a white woman. The the country are excluding consumptives Ohioans of white blood sent for bloodrigidly, and in several of the more progressive States measures are being brought forward to quarantine and other pestilent diseases like small-pox damage suits wherein officers who have those sudden and violent diseases, it is as contagious, and in its slow and quiet they would take the negro out, hang in one way and another by inves- way kills many more people annually than any other disease in the mortuary Ohio River. The sheriff received notice list. It is a fearful thing, consumption, of the intentions of the enraged people, to be avoided like the plague and to be and by going around through Kentucky fought even before its incipiency. It is and a part of West Virginia managed one of those thing in which an ounce to elude the mob and got his prisoner of prevention is worth a ton of cure. safely lodged in a jail far distant from

> way to avoid it is to get plenty of lynching of a negro in Sullivan county, fresh air into one's lungs as often as ind., for the "usual crime." possible, cat enough plain blood-making We mention this case because it hapfood, bask in the sunshine, bathe early pened in Ohio, and is further proof of and often, avoid the cold and the damp and cultivate the cheerful disposition lynching of negroes for the "usual that has always distinguished old Vir- crime" is not confined to the South. ginia. Didn't Thackeray say that Rich- Lynchings and attempted lynchings of mond was "the merriest and most picturesque place in America?"

========== WHAT IS WATERED STOCK?

It is said that among the numerous bills which will be introduced in Congress to regulate trusts will be one to tax "watered stock."

Some of these would confer a great

would say what watered stock it. We St. Louis World's Fair with practical confess that we do not know. We unanimity, need have no fear that its know what the popular definition is, action will not be approved by the peobut we do not know how it is possible ple of the Commonwealth. We have to determine whether or not a corpora- no doubt that if the question had been tion has issued watered stock, nor do submitted to a popular vote the approwe see how it is possible to make any priation would have been carried by hard and fast rules on the subject. an overwhelming majority. Some may say that all stock which does not represent an actual value in tee's report in the House early next tangible assets is watered stock, but week, and we presume there is little. upon that principle every corporation if any, doubt of favorable action by in the country has a great deal of wa- the lower branch of the Legislature. tered stock affoat. Some of the most As we have before said, Virginia cannot prosperous concerns in this country are afford not to be well represented at St. those whose tangible assets are compar- Louis. We hope yesterday's action of atively small. Take, for example, a the committee settles the question in newspaper property. The Philadelphia that it wal be followed quickly by Record recently sold at public auction favorable action on the part of both. for more than \$3,000,000. But if the the House and Senate. Record should suspend publication tomorrow and go out of business entirely its plant would bring only an insignificant sum. Its property does not consist merely in presses and type and the machinery generally of a newspaper office, but in its subscription and advertising accounts. The paper is worth more than \$3,000,000, because it is an established institution and has demonstrated beyond a reasonable peradventure its ability to earn a good dividend on that capitalization.

The same is true of railroad properties and particularly of street railway properties, and indeed of nearly all the industrial enterprists of this country. Several years ago an independent line of street railway in Richmond sold for something like \$135,000, but the actual property which the company owned, that is to say, its track the its cars and its motive power, were worth, as we have understood, not more than \$35,000. Why, then, did it sell for \$135,000? Simply because it was a good money-maker and in a position to earn

a fair dividend on that sum. We have in mind an industry which is capitalized at something like \$15,000,000. Half of the stock is preferred stock and the other half is common stock. The preferred stock has always paid a dividend, but nothing has been paid on the common stock. At one time the common stock was regarded as almost worthless, and it was very hard to sell it at any price. We suppose that the experts would have said that the common stock was watered stock; that the true value of the property was represented by the amount of preferred stock outstanding, and that the common stock was issued as a bonus and that it had no business to exist. But the company Look at yesterday, for instance, a clear has prospered, and for some time past has been earning on the common stock one can go for a brisk walk without the very much more than the fixed dividend on the preferred stock. Indeed, the company is now able to pay twice as much, if not three times as much, on the common stock as it has been paying troubles contracted here or elsewhere. on the preferred stock. Therefore the Witness the numberless resorts on shore common stock, instead of being worthless, as might have been supposed in other days, is now very much more

> pany can earn in excess of the dividend on the preferred. It has therefore become a rule in the

valuable than the preferred stock, be-

cause the dividend on the preferred

stock is limited, whereas the common

stock is entitled to all that the com-

ly over the great caverns and takes its make the eraning capacity of the conventilation from them. Those who have cern, rather than the tangible property been in the caverns will remember-the involved, the basis of capitalization. tonic effect of the air, which, being But how is the government to deterstrongly impregnated from the disinteg- mine what the earning capacity of a rating limestone formation in which the concern is? As we have shown, that capacity varies according to conditions, Sometimes the earnings are less, somehe feels something of this atmospheric times they are more. This principle is excitement. The ingenious people who recognized in Virginia's new Constituhave built their hotel and annexes over tion. There was a time when we taxed the caverns, have bored into the railroads according to the value of their physical property, but it was finally discovered that this system was very unfair to the State, because the physical property did not represent the temperature and humidity throughout true value of the railroads of Virginia. Therefore the Constitutional Convention determined to tax these roads upon

their gross earnings as well. We do not see what the government has got to do with the capitalization of seems to be that the dear public should be protected against watered stock. For our part we do not believe in any such paternalism. When a man goes into the market to buy it is his business to ascertain what is the value of the stock which he desires to purchase, the discretion to decide this for himself he cannot expect the government to protect him.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

In Ohio the other day a negro crimihounds, not one or two, but a pack. The sheriff and his deputies took charge of the hounds, put them on the negro's time a mob had been formed and the white men said, to save the woman from the ordeal awaiting her on the witness stand in a crowded court room. or shoot him and sink his body in the It is easy to contract it, especially in the scene of the crime. All this came shut-in winter weather, and the best along only a week or two after the

what we have frequently said: The that character occur oftener in the South than in the North simply because there are more negroes in the South than in the North, and hence the crime is more frequent. That is all.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The House Finance Committee, which yesterday reported favorably the bill appropriating \$50,000 to enable Virginia favor upon the business world if they to make an exhibit at the forthcoming

The bill will come up on the commit-

Chronicle says:

a bill against kissing. This is, of course, a clear plagiarism of the powerful, able and well-considered plea of our own Dr. Frank W. Rellly for the use of carbolic acid and a scrubbing brush after each esculatory contact. The Virginia solon esculatory contact. The Virginia solon ought to be sued for infringement of

Notwithstanding the good work of the missionaries, there are men in this Christian land who cannot resist the temptation to "fix" the coal scales, even at a time like this.

The President reserved his bear story for a magazine article. It pays better that way than in incorporating in in a message to Congress for free distribu-____

If Congress had any consideration for the South, it would note that the coal barons are refusing to let anthracite come this way at any price. With the semewhere else.

But just think of the revenue! If Virginia could collect from one to five dolhars for every kiss, under the Ware bill, she could pay off the public debt during Christmas week. ELECTRONICE CONTRACTOR

Forty thousand school children are having protracted holiday in New York because of the coal famine, and yet we have heard that the strike was over. They are talking about trying a Car-

negie mandamus on the Council. Who has ever yet succeeded in making a Council do anything it dld not want to Write it down for future reference:

The first touch of winter came to Virginia on the 5th of December, and it was a very light touch then.

chievous dynamite. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot thinks the people are taking Mr. John Wise too

seriously. Perhaps the negroes who dropped their nickels in the hat did. Hurra's for the Norfolk girl who downed the burglar and holds a part of his coat tail as a part of the spoils of

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 7.

SUBJECT: "Ruth and Naomi."-Ruth, I: 16-22.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Be Kindly Affectioned One to Another." -Romans, XII: 10.

By Rev J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

harvest (Ex., ix:31-32), about the first of April, a most delightful season, when the joy of ingathering filled the land. The homecoming of one well known.

The homecoming of one well known after ten years of absence, would excite

interest in any community. Among East

ern people of simple and demonstrative menner the whole city was moved. (Matt. xxi:10.) As the tidings spread

from lip to lip that Naomi, who went out

in the famine, had returned, old friends gethered about and looked curiously into the sad faces of the bereaved. The light

had gong out of hir eye, the smile had departed from her face, and the look of dejection had succeeded that hopeful

trustful expression which belongs to the happy wife and mother. "Is this Na emi?" the women inquired. (Isa., xxiii

signifying pleasant, truthfully reported har disposition in other days? It was not wonder alone that led to the question. There was in it something of that evil spirit that comes into the heart of

many when others, once prosperous, have

met adversity, (Psalms, xxxv:21) SORROW-The heavy heart of Nacmi

was near to breaking at these words

from old neighbors. She made no apol-

or mistakes. With commendable humility she desired that her name might be

changed, a common custom in that day

(Gen., xvii:5), to express her misfortunes, willing to be known in the village as Mara (Ex., xv:23), that is bitter. With

patient resignation she assigned all her

She had gone out full, accompanied by

enough for one woman, treasures more

she had come home empty-her loved ches sleeping in foreign graves, and she

sion of her poverty she made no reference to Ruth, the one who had, with beauti-

sible that the greater serrow for the tim

quite drove out of her thought this soil-

tary source of consolation; and it is

Meabitiss at that time, in view of the

uncertainty of the future, was cause for

souls are grieved when they can do noth-

ing for those who confide in them.

CONCLUSION—The central figure in

give her name to the whole

our lesson is Ruth. It is very proper to

she is its heroins. The great thought is not the power of love between man and woman, the theme of the nove ist (Song

vii: 10), not love of man for man (I Sam. viii:1), the theme of fraternity; not the love of God to man (John, iii:16), the

theme of redemption, but the love woman for woman. Ruth's affection for Naomi recognized in Beth chem (Ruth,

iv-15), was of the purest, most unselfish, mest extraordinary kind, a widow for a widow, a daughter-in-law for a mother-

dured the severest test and made the largest possible sacrifice. Whence came

that love? What caused it to spring

up in the heart of one who had been raised outside the household of faith, who had worshiped idols? Was it a pro-

duct of wedded life? Did Chilion, the lamented husband, carry into his home such reverence for God and mother as

tiful and loving as to draw out these emotions like the tendrils of the vine?

Did Divine grace work in this woman's

heart? Or was she a beautiful flower appearing to show the rerely possible of the heathen world? Whatever the origin it is worthy of a piace in the inspired

Book (I John, iv:7, 8.)

win his wife? Was Naomi so beau-

in-law, a Moabitess for a Jewess.

added sorrow. Tender and sympathet

even possible that the presence of

weary, lone pilgrim, bearing heavy rdens. Is is strange that in this expres-

devotion, consecrated her all to be-ne her comfort and support. It is pos-

rouble to Divine providence. (Job. i:21.)

husband and two sons, blessings

Can this be our friend, whose name

There is much diversity of opinion con- Betlychem at the beginning of barlay cerning the authorship of the little book from which our lesson is taken. Conservative scholars, following the views of Jewish rabbis and many of the Christian fashers, assign it to Samuel or to some member of the school of the prophets. They hold it as a connecting link be-tween the books of Judges and of First Samuel. Recent critics are disposed to a later date, giving it to some unknown that persons with weak chests should take the greatest pains to develop strength in their lungs by deep breathhighly and justly prized by all classes. Frotessor Steenstra, of Cambridge Divinity School, says what most students will approve, that "it encloses a garden of roses as fragrant and full of mystle calyxes as those which modern travel-ers find twining and blooming about the solliary ruins of Israel and Moab." delineations of character, its descriptions of Oriental demestic life, its high moral and religious tone, render it especially valuable to students of human nature, of

archaeology and of religion.
STORY-The book will be best appreciated if read entire at a single sitting.
But the following outline of its narrange will prepare for the study of our selected passage. In the time of the Judges, the passage. In the time of the Judges, the date not precisely known, a severe famine caused Elimelech, a resident of Beth-lehem-Judah, to emigrate to Moab, a country lying east of the Dead Sea. There, after a brief residence, he died, leaving a wife and two sons. The latter, contrary to Mosaic law (Deut., vil: 3), married women of the country, and in a few years died. With more than ordifew years died. With more than ordinary affection the three widows clung tegether. At length, learning of renewed presperity in their own land, Naomi, the mother-in-law, resolved to return thither, and the daughters-in-law set out with her. In the way considerations were prewhich led Orpah to turn while Ruth, resisting all argument, pressed forward to make her home in Bethlehem, There the two awakened the sympathy and surprise of the friends and neighbors of the earlier years. While gleaning in the field Ruth makes the acquaintance of Roaz, a kinsman of her deceased husband. Marriage follows, and their first-barn, Ohed, because the grandfallers. born, Ohed, becomes the grandfather of David, the king.

David, the king.

PARTING—Our narrative opens in the point in the lesson where Orpah is separated from the others. They were doubtless approaching the border of Judah. The journey thus far may have been regarded as a friendly escort. But as the purpose to proceed becomes evident, Naromi was more anytous for the doughters. was more anxious for the daughters ord was more anxious for the data, the than for herself. She was old and her cup of sorrow was full; but they were young and might hope for better days. She pleads with them, therefore, to return to their homes, reminding them turn to their homes, reminding them (Chron., I: 8-9) that by remaining in Moab they might be wedded again and find rest in the home of their husbands. This pien did not avail. With expressions of affection they declared their purpose, showing that in the land of Judah they might not expect marriage (verses 11-13).

An Oriental woman, to whom domestic life is the goal of all ambition, would see in this a future of perpetual sorrow and disappointment, So Orpah, with tears and kisses, turned her steps homeward but Buth adhered to Naomi. This ward, but Ruth adhered to Naomi. parting must have been particularly painful to all.

ENTREATY-Once more Naomi newed her efforts with Rath, moved by the genuine desire of a true mother to meet the natural longings of the young heart. In a single sentence she pre-sented a three-fold argument. "Thy sis-ter-in-law has gone back," she said, Ordinarily the example of a young assofection for one who is many years older.
"Gone back to her people," Naomi continued. This must have awakened many Chromicle says:

"A Virginia legislator has introduced a bill against kissing. This is, of course, a clear plagiarism of the powerful, abie and well-considered plea of our own Decisions. Father and mother, brothers and sisters, kindred and friends or else their graves—these were all in the land they were leaving. The remembrance of those among whom Ruth had associated those among whom Ruth had associated the same of the powerful, abie the same of the powerful abid the powerful abid associated the powerful abid in years gone by, with whom she had held sweet converse, it is expected would prevent her from moving to a strange and. Naomi added further, "gone back to her gods," to Chemosh and Baal-Peor Cludges, ii: 24). Woman responds most of all to the influence of religion and clings enuciously to the gods of her ancestors (Numbers, xi: 29). Here, then, were the powerful motives to turn Ruth from her attachment-a sister's example and companionship, the remembrance of native and, the hopes and joys of religion.

RESOLVE-Ruth was unmoved. Her answer was beautiful, prompt, concise, conclusive, respectful. She begged Naomi to cease her entreaties, thrice made, the very thought of separation being painful. Every consideration, personal, painful. Every consideration, personal, national, religious, convinced her that her choice was wise; and every argument only confirmed her choice. She had re-solved to accompany her mother-in-law at all hazards; to adopt her home, her people and her God. She would even make her grave in the same land, sepa come this way at any price. With the ruled only by death itself. That determination involved a total abandonment of all that she had cherished in early life, its memories and hopes, its pleasures and rewards (Luke, xlv:23), and the acceptance of privation, sorrow, poverty. whatever might come in the land where her lot would be cast. To render her words more emphatic, she called God to witness the sincerity of her intentions, using a form of eath common among Orientalists (I Sum., all this it is evident that Ruth's heart is centered in Naomi. The personal proneun this and thy occurs seven times in her speech, indicating the definiteness

JOURNEY-There was no need for forther argument. The hearts of the two women being knit together, their lives must beneeforth flow into one chan-Nanni yinlied to the steadfast mind of her young companion (Ac xxi:14). They proceeded together un "they came unto Bathlehem." The breverge sections upon which any purely human author would dwell with interesting detail are omitted altegether. Hare the inspired silence shuts out from our story what all might innocently desire to The bill introduced by Delegate strong was a most an most important strong strong strong was a most an most important strong was a most a most an most important strong was a most a fine at 1 most important important strong was a fine at 1 most important important important strong was a fine at 1 most important impo thence a general northwastally course, through the spursely settled northwastally course, through the spursely settled nortion where, centuries after, John the Banist made converts (Matt. 1814), and where Vested was tempted (Matt., iv:1), to the plains where shepherds watched their ficeles at the advent (Luke, 11:15). conversation may have related to the conversation may have related to the dead left behind to the scenes through which they massed to the expectations and plane in their new home.

GREETING The

GREETING_The travelers reached

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Ly Lai decer.

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One of the most deservedly popular of the many famous picures painted by the great Flemish artist. The subject is one tamiliar even to those who are not steeped in mythological lore. All know the story of the apple which the handsome snepherd lad was to present to the most beautiful of the three goddess queens. Juno, Minerva and Venus. It was the latter, the ddess of Love, who secured the

peerage. Every line instinct with

languorous grace, it bears out Emer-son's assertion that "Beauty is its own excuse for being."

Charles the First.

To those who would rightfully un-

derstand one of the most important epochs of our common English history, this picture is an essential. To see

it is better than to read many musty

Charles with all his charm, and yet with all his weakness.

The Judgment of Paris.

orical volumes. This is th

By Van Dyck.

By Rubens,

Pertrait of Arnolfino and His Wife By Van Dyck,

In this quaint piece of medieval In this quaint piece of incures realism, we have a veritable gimpse of Pifteenth Century Flanders. We have also a bit of human nature in the staid merchant prince swearing the demura status. It is fidelity to his demure spouse. It is a painted page from Charles Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth," that greatest of all historical novels.

Thus, by descriptions so brief that a mere hint only is given of their charm to the lover of the beautiful or of their su gestiveness to the student of the past, a faint idea has been given of the merits of the p.ctures which form

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Virgin a Editors !

QUAD CONTRACTOR CONTRA The Charlottesvile Progress is of the opinion that "if John S. Wise is the best friend the negroes of Virginia have, they at lenst have some modest friends who are not so high-priced."

The Staunton News says: "Virginians, In reference to the attack on the States Constitution, were in very much the frame of mind of the whole people of the United States when they got in the rumpus with Spain. They were not exactly 'skeered,' but they didn't know exactly 'skeered,' but they didn't know what was going to happen; they were on their mettle and they were ready to light like blazes. After it was all over they had to laugh."

The Salem Times-Register says: "That is a pitiful story which comes Russell county of the fale of Mr. Robertson, a promising young attorney, who made himself quite active in the recent econgressional context in the Ninth District in behalf of Colonel Siemp, the Republican candidate. S'empelected; Robertson went crazy, been taken to the Marion asylun continues to make Republican campaign speeches.

Petersburg Index-Appeal: "It is said that we are to have another insurance fight in Virginia. Why can't we have insurance reform, by agreement of both parties, without a fight? The Legisla-ture and the insurance companies should be dead certain that they are right be-fore they orgage in the expensive busi-ness of a fight. It is quite certain that both cannot be right."

Newport News Press: "It is safe to assert that John S. Wise does not fee a press clipping bureau to sarner for him the sayings of the Virginia editors anent his connection with the misit suft on the Constitution."

De " are" A "-K RI Roanoke World: Roanoke's delegation

prepared to deal it knock-out blows in the Senae should it avent the Senae should it ever by some r pass the lower legislative branch.

Abing on Virginian: Now Delegate Ware hadn't ought to have done anything that would nullify the pursuit of happiness.

Fredericksburg Star: Who would hav dreamed, for an instant, that a son of old Virgiria, the land of the cavalier and of gallantry and of misletoe, ever so far forget himself as to poise his lance against the kiss?

bachelor a married man, a widower, r a later of women is not known. He r a later of women is not known. He has been quite sick, is able to be out again or a hater of women is not known. He might even be so badly arranged about the face by nature that fone would care to select him in osculateps criminis or whatever the legal term is. He might Mr. Dudley Davis, who have been visitalso be so very comely of person that the feminine contingent makes his life a burden. As we said, we do not know.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: From judge the learned dector to be either a hen-pecked husband a love-sick but rejected swain who seeks revenge upon his thereof and east of the Mississippi at rate fair but Inthie ; love, or else a arden-ed, crusty old bachelor, who has no one

But we sympathize with him and he pe he will get his bl I through and then

get caught the first time he infracts its

Nashville Banner: Should this measure become a law, love in Virginia wou'd laugh at legislators as well as locksmiths.

Items of Interest About the Folk of the Northside.

A birthday party was given Wednesday orght by Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Crovo, at their residence, corner Virginia Avenue and Wickham Street, in honor of their daughter, Miss Mamie. The house was beautifully decorated with laurely. Among those present were: Misses Agnes, Sue and May Haupt, Maude Beck, Evie Reid, Minner Kass, Nannie Saunders and Nellie Lawton; Messrs, Charles, Leo and Willie States, Constant on its lines and to points on the state of the connections at greating and Mr. Saunders, At 2:20 octock dainty and Mr. Saunders, At 2:20 octock dainty and Mr. Saunders, American States and New Year holidays, the Southern Railway will sell special round trip tickets between all points on its lines and to points on the same of the connections at greating the same of th

Mr. R. T. Broaddus has returned home from a very successful hunt in Caroline

county.
Miss Rosa Smith, who has been visitin the House, we are a sized is lined up so'id'y against this Ware atrocty,

Mesers, W. J. and W. R. Todd and Gar-

Mesers. W. J. and W. R. Todd and Garland Hones have returned from a hunt in "Robert Glen."

Mr. W. T. Tinsiey has left for Essex county, for a ten-days visit to relatives.

Mr. Ream and daughter, of Chester-held county, who have been visiting friends on the Heights, have returned home. Mr. J. W. Knapp left yesterday for her

and relatives.

Miss Mary Duncarson, is quite sick at her home in Brookland Park. Miss Dolly Jones, of Louisa, who has been visiting friends on the Heights, has

Miss Nannie Wilkinson, who has been Miss Nannie Wilkinson, who has been Shipped to any point.

W. A. HAMMOND.

Returned to Hanover.

Returned to Hanover.

No. 107 East Broad Street. Roanoke News: Whether Mr. Ware is Mrs. Mary Gordon, of Fauquier coun-

ind resume her studies at the Parton

1902

ng friends on the Heights, has left for Fredericksburg. Mrs. Graham, who has been viciting her aughter, Mrs. Jones, has returned to

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES

Via Atlant c Coast Line Railroad,

of one and one-third fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale to the general public to kiss, and being jealous, has taken becomber 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, means to redress upposed wrongs.

The comber 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, and January 1st, 1063, with f and January 1st. 1963, with final limit January 3d. 1963. For teachers and stu-dents, on December 16th to 22d, inclu-sive, 1962, with final limit January 8th. 1933, upon presentation and surrender of certificates signed by superintendents. NEWS I KOM LACTON HEIGHTS principals or presidents of the various institutions. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction.
For full information, apply to agents

of the company, or C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent, 838 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES, 1902-3.

refreshments were served.

Master W. P. Hatcher, of Orange, is visiting relatives on Lamb Avenue.

Miss Esther Feather, of Brookland Park, will leave in a few days to visit her friend, Miss Goldie Dickens, of Hanover, friend, Miss Goldie Dickens, of Hanover, Mr. B. T. Broaddas has returned home tificates from principals or presidents, December 16th to 22d, Inclusive, with re-turn limit January 8th, 1903. To the generai public, December 21d 24th, 45th, 31st and January 1st, with return limit January 2d. 1903. rates will apply to all points the Potomac and east of the Mississippl and Ohio Rivers.

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